



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/577,223	05/23/2000	John C. Tang	SUN-P4953-RSH	4212

22835 7590 07/14/2003

PARK, VAUGHAN & FLEMING LLP
508 SECOND STREET
SUITE 201
DAVIS, CA 95616

EXAMINER

ZHEN, LI B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2126

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2003

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/577,223	TANG ET AL. 
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Li B. Zhen	2126

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 May 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,223,212 to Batty in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,085,227 to Edlund.

As to claim 25, Batty teaches (column 3, line 50 – column 4, line 10; column 4, lines 30 – 67; column 18, line 56 – column 19, line 25; column 25, line 59 – column 26, line 13; column 26, lines 13 – 46) a shared window (application sharing, AS, window) for entering commands into a local computer system (computer hosting a shared application, for example computer 110 for hosted application A, Fig. 1), wherein the shared window can be shared with a remote user who can input data (multipoint application sharing, MAS, system that resides at each computer system enables a user at each computer system to share one or more application programs with each user at each other computer system) into the shared window from a remote computer system (computer sharing the window of a hosted application, for example computer 120 for hosted application A, Fig. 1) subject to access control (AS protocol provides a set of core control mechanisms whereby ASCEs can implement a range of policies), the apparatus comprising:

a receiving mechanism (an intercept DD layer 638, Fig. 6) that is configured to receive a command (input data) from the remote user (user of the shadow computer) on the remote computer system (an intercept DD layer 638 to intercept calls from the standard DD layer 640 to the operating system... when a user of the shadow computer system inputs data for the shared application program, the standard device driver for the input device is executed and calls the intercept DD layer);

wherein the command is directed toward the local computer system (host computer system) in order to operate the local computer system (a user of the shadow computer system inputs data for the shared application program... forwards those packeted input data to the controlling task 612 of the host computer system, Fig. 6);

a filtering mechanism (AS protocol also defines an additional mediated set of control mechanisms) that is configured to pass the command through a filtering process (managing the right to provide input to hosted and/or shadow windows), and to execute the command on the local computer system if the command passes the filtering process (AS protocol provides a set of core control mechanisms whereby ASCEs can implement a range of policies...AS protocol also defines an additional mediated set of control mechanisms, which build upon the core control mechanisms...the core AS control protocol is based on managing the right to provide input to hosted and/or shadow windows); and

a display mechanism that is configured to display the command on the shared window on the local computer system (transmits the messages to the host window) so that a local user can view the command (controlling task 612 retrieves the input data

from the shadow queue 622 forwards the input data to the operating system...then generates messages corresponding to the input data and transmits the messages to the host window... shared application program treats input data entered on the shadow computer system as if it were generated locally at the host computer system, Fig. 6);

wherein the display mechanism is configured to allow the command to be displayed on a remote copy of the shared window (shadow window) on the remote computer system, so that the remote user can view the command (for each hosted window, there is a corresponding shadow window that is displayed by each ASCE that is viewing...shadow windows are displayed by the ASCE and correspond to a hosted window on the host ASCE...all updates to the host windows are reflected in both the shadow bitmap and the shadow window). Batty does not specifically teach granting permission to execute a command on a per-command basis.

However, Edlund teaches (column 4, lines 49 – 65) that permission to execute the command (grants or denies permissions to commands) on the local computer system is granted on a per-command basis (each user and/or command may have an access control list, ACL 116, associated therewith...the user manager 114 grants or denies permissions to commands issued by individual users or groups of users in accordance with the ACL 116, Fig. 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teaching of granting permission to execute a command on a per-command basis as taught by Edlund to the invention of Batty because this would

allow commands to be issued in a controlled manner (column 4, lines 50 – 65 of Edlund).

As to claim 26, Batty teaches (column 23, lines 1 – 20) if the shared window is in an approval mode (value is Confirm), the filtering mechanism is configured to allow the local user of the local computer system to approve the command (interacting with the local end-user to determine whether to allow the requesting ASCE to take control), and to allow the command to pass the filtering process if the local user approves the command (when the negotiated value is Confirm, one or more peer ASCEs require that the taking of control requires confirmation by those peer ASCEs and the ASCE sends a Take Control Request MediatedControlPDU to all ASCEs...when the local value is Confirm, the ASCE utilizes a purely local mechanism, such as interacting with the local end-user, to determine whether to allow the requesting ASCE to take control).

As to claim 27, Batty teaches (column 23, lines 1 – 20) if the shared window is in a view-only mode (value is Never), no commands received from the remote user are allowed to pass the filtering process (negotiated value is Never, one or more peer ASCEs will not permit the taking of control and the ASCE cannot do so).

As to claim 28, Batty teaches (column 23, lines 1 – 20) if the shared window is in an execute mode (value is Always), all commands received from the remote user are allowed to pass the filtering process (negotiated value is Always, the taking of control is unmediated and the ASCE initiates the Core, Request Control, action to take control).

As to claim 31, Batty teaches (column 34, lines 42 – 60) the display mechanism is configured to display commands from different users in different colors on the shared

window (ColorTable Cache capability set provides capabilities for the colortable cache characteristics of the issuing ASCE...these capabilities are used to negotiate values used to construct Cache ColorTable orders in UpdatePDUs).

As to claim 32, Batty teaches (column 25, line 59 – column 26, line 13) the display mechanism is configured to send an update for the shared window from the local computer system (host window) to the remote computer system (shadow window), wherein the update includes the command (all updates to the host windows are reflected in both the shadow bitmap and the shadow window).

As to claim 33, Batty teaches (column 19, lines 1 – 25) the receiving mechanism is configured to receive a second command from a second remote user on a second remote computer system (in cooperating mode, cooperating ASCEs within the conference serially acquire the right to provide input to hosted and shadow windows).

As to claim 34, Batty teaches (column 18, line 56 – column 19, line 25) the filtering mechanism is located on at least one of: the remote computer system (ASCE that has a shadow window), the local computer system (ASCE that is hosting application), and a shared server that is separate from the remote computer system and the local computer system (AS protocol provides a set of core control mechanisms whereby ASCEs can implement a range of policies...AS protocol also defines an additional mediated set of control mechanisms, which build upon the core control mechanisms...the core AS control protocol is based on managing the right to provide input to hosted and/or shadow windows).

As to claim 35, Batty teaches the command is in the form of character input (AS, application sharing, output stream consists keyboard events; column 6, lines 30 – 45).

As to claim 36, Batty teaches the command is in the form of an action applied to a graphical user interface (AS, application sharing, output stream consists of interleaved keyboard and pointing device events; column 6, lines 30 – 45).

As to claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 12, these are method claims that correspond to apparatus claims 25 – 28 and 31 – 36; note the rejections to apparatus claims 25 – 28 and 31 – 36 above, which also meet these method claims.

As to claims 13 – 16 and 19 – 24, these are product claims that correspond to apparatus claims 25 – 28 and 31 – 36; note the rejections to apparatus claims 25 – 28 and 31 – 36 above, which also meet these product claims.

As to claim 29, Batty as modified (column 4, lines 49 – 65 of Edlund) teaches a pre-specified list of safe commands (ACL 116) that are allowed to pass the filtering (each user and/or command may have an access control list, ACL 116, associated therewith...the user manager 114 grants or denies permissions to commands issued by individual users or groups of users in accordance with the ACL 116, Fig. 1).

As to claim 30, Batty teaches (column 23, lines 1 – 20) the filtering mechanism is configured to allow the local user of the local computer system to approve the command (interacting with the local end-user to determine whether to allow the requesting ASCE to take control), and allow the command to pass the filtering process if the local user approves the command (when the negotiated value is Confirm, one or more peer ASCEs require that the taking of control requires confirmation by those peer ASCEs and

the ASCE sends a Take Control Request MediatedControlPDU to all ASCEs...when the local value is Confirm, the ASCE utilizes a purely local mechanism, such as interacting with the local end-user, to determine whether to allow the requesting ASCE to take control). As to a pre-specified list of safe commands, see claim 29 above.

As to claims 5 – 6, these are method claims that correspond to apparatus claims 29 – 30; note the rejections to apparatus claims 29 – 30 above, which also meet these method claims.

As to claims 17 – 18, these are product claims that correspond to apparatus claims 29 – 30; note the rejections to apparatus claims 29 – 30 above, which also meet these product claims.

Conclusion

3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Li B. Zhen whose telephone number is (703) 305-3406. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8am - 4:30pm.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Li B. Zhen
Examiner
Art Unit 2126

Ibz
July 10, 2003



JOHN FOLLANSBEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100